SKIRMISH NEAR TAGUIG.

ATTACKING REBELS REPULSED AND TWELVE OF THEM KILLED.

First Washington Men Gave Up the Pursuit Only When Their Ammunition Was Exhausted-Scouting Party Attacked Near Guiguinto - One Wounded - Thirteen Spanish Gunboats Brought to Manila. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN.

MANUA, April 20-8:05 P. M .- A force of 200 insurgents formed a skirmish line this afternoon, imitating the tactles of the Americans and attacked the scouts of the First Washington Infantry near Taguig. Reinforcements soon came up and the enemy was driven back n mile, when the Americans' ammunition gave out and the pursuit was abandoned. The Americans killed twelve of the enemy and captured some of their arms.

This morning a party of eigtheen Americans under command of a Captain went scouting to the north of Guiguinto, where they encountered a body of insurgents 200 strong. A skirmish ensued in which one American was

tioning the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to influence a reduction of the tariffe. many of which are now prohibitive.

Gen. Rios, the Spanish representative in

the Philippines, states that the steamers Porto Rico, Cataluna and Leontrice will proceed next week to Zamboanga and Jolo to transport direct to Spain the remaining 2,000 Spanish sol-

Col. Rossles, the representative of Gen. Rios who was commissioned to negotiate for the liberation of the Spanish soldlers held as prisoners by the Filipinos, has been notified by the insurgents that his life will not be safe outside of the American lines because he was the President of the Spanish military court which sentenced Gen. Antonio Luna, the insurgent military leader, to death. Col. Eosales has consequently resigned from the commission to nefor the release of the prisoners and Major Lasherns has been appointed in his

Thirteen Spanish gunboats have arrived at Manila under the convoy of the Concord and Petrel. While lying in the waters of the south these boats were looted of their small arms. cannon, &c.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR GEN. OTIS.

He Will Have 27,000 Regulars by the Time the Last of the Volunteers Return Home. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The Eleventh United States Infantry, now in Porto Rico under ordets to proceed to this country, will be ordered to the Philippines as soon as its ranks can be filled to war strength. Three thousand recruits are to be sent from San Francisco as fast as possible to fill out the regiments now in the Philippines. Gen. Shafter, commanding the Department of California, is organizing detachments of these recruits, and will ship some of them on every transport leaving for

The highest estimate made by Gen. Offs of the number of men required in the Philippines is 30,000. There are 21,000 regulars now in the islands or under orders to proceed there. In addition to the Thirteenth Infantry, the Seventh and Twenty-fifth (colored) regiments of infantry and one dismounted cavairy regiment will probably be ordered to Manlia very soon. This will increase the fighting force of Gen. Otis to about 27,000 men, the total number believed to be required in the islands at this time, with the certainty that the last of the volunteers will not be able to leave Manila until July. Three regiments of regular artillery are also to be sent as infantry, thus giving to Gen. Otis, after the volunteers have been withdrawn, a fighting force of more than 30,000 men.

Arrangements have been completed for the the islands or under orders to proceed there

So,000 men.
Arrangements have been completed for the departure this evening of the Thirteenth Infantry from Fort Porter, Fort Ningara and Rort Columbus, N. Y. for San Francisco. There the regiment will immediately embark on the transports Ohio and Senece for Manila. Orders have been issued for the Sixth Infantry-to follow the Thirteenth, and it is expected that it will leave Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for San Francisco within the coming week.

RED CROSS NURSES OFF FOR MANILA Mrs. Whitelaw Reid Engaged Them in San

Francisco for the New York Society. SAN FRANCISCO, April 20.-The New York Red Cross Auxiliary for the Maintenance of Trained Nurses made a departure in its meth-

ods to-day by starting on the transport Newport six trained nurses, selected in San Francisco, for service in Manila. This society sent twelve nurses to similar service from New York, the War Department distributing them, four each, on the transports Grant, Sheridan and Sherman. Their services have already been reported as being of great value on the crowded transports, as well as since their arrival. Despatches from Manila repre-senting the need of assistance were such that the society resolved to devote its remaining

senting the need of assistance were such that the society resolved to devote its remaining funds to the same purpose.

The Chairman of its Committee on Trained Nurses, Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, being in San Francisco, the committee telegraphed asking if she could not select nurses here and forward them by the shortest route. With the aid of San Francisco physicians and superintendents of training schools and hospitals Mrs. Beid has accordingly selected the following: Miss Mary Alice Burrell, who goes as superintendent of the party: Miss Margaret Hertram, Miss Wilhelmena Dockrill, Miss Mary D. Hambley, Miss Celina Hayden and Miss Carrie L. Howard. Through the courtesy of Adit.-Gen. Corbin, the War Department sent orders that these nurses should be received on the Newport, and Gen. Babcock has taken great care to secure suitable accommetions for them and provide for their comfort. They all go under contract for six months service in the Philippines and their expenses and salaries are paid by the Red Cross Committee. Mrs. Whitelaw Reid visited the Newport today. Their committee hopps to send a good many more nurses either from here or from New York.

AGUINALDO WANTS \$900,000.

Part of the Bribe Which He Obtained from Spain on False Pretences.

Hono Kono, March 20.-The suit of Aguimaldo against the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank to recover \$200,000, the balance of the Spanish purchase money, was argued yesterday before Chief Justice Sir. John W. Car-rington of the Supreme Court and a special jury. The suit was brought for Aguinaldo by Crissarto Lichaneo and Gregorie Agonellio. his attorneys, as Aguinaldo was absent in the Philippines. The suit was to recover \$200 .-000 and interest from Jan. 3, 1808.

M. W. Slade, for the plaintiffs, gave a full history of the case. He said that on Jan. 3, 1848. Aguinaldo deposited \$200,000 with the bank on interest at 4 per cent. a year and reselved a deposit receipt. On Jap. 3 of this year Aguinaldo sent Lichaneo and Agoneillo to collect the money. They presented the de-posit receipt, which bore the indorsement:

Please pay the sum of \$200,000 with premium called for by ithis receipt to Messrs. Filippe Agoncillo and Vito Belarmino. Hong Kong, May 10, 1838. Emilio Aguinaldo."

A power of attorney was also presented and the money demanded. The bank refused to the money demanded. The bank refused to pay owing to the indorsement on the receipt. Its solicitors on Jan. 30 wrote a letter to Aguinaldo's agents, saying that the bank steed ready to pay over the money if it could get evidence that the persons named in the indorsement were merely agents or if they held apersonal interest in the money and had not assigned that interest to others. The bank also demanded legal proof that Aguinaldo's power of attorney was genuine. For the first a declaration of Filippe Agoneillo and Beharmino would suffice, and for the power of attorney a declaration from Consul-General Wildman as to the attestation of Consul-General Wildman as to the attestation of Consul-Wildman of Manila was sufficient guarantee of its genuineness. To this Aguinaldo's solicitors replied, declaring they held that the impossible conditions demanded by the bank were not required by law. Because of the war in the Philippines it would be impossible to get the declaration for Agoneilo and Belarmino, but all any jury would require to determine was whether the power of attorney was signed by Aguinaldo. They were prepared to prove the genuineness of the signature by comparison with several other signatures of the insurgent leader in the possession of a man ramed bray, who knew Aguinaldo well and had seen him sign many documents. Mr. Keenan of the Chartered Bank would produce a number of checks on that bank drawn by Aguinaldo and paid by the bank and he would teatify to the genuineness of the signature on the deposit check. Thomas jackson of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank would also be called pay owing to the indorsement on the receipt.

upon to produce checks for sums varying from a few dollars to \$200,000, drawn by Aguinaldo prior to this deposit.

The attorneys for the bank contended that the power of attorney was not sealed by the plaintiff, and the consular certificate did not certify that the person signing the power of attorney was known by the consular officer to be Aguinaldo. Against this the plaintiffs attorney argued that the power of attorney could vary in form so long as the signature was accepted as genuine. He declared that the objections raised were frivolous and seemed to show that the bank resorted to technicalities. The case then went over to the following day. This money, it will be remembered, is part of the sum of \$600,000 paid by Spain to Agoncillo and forty other insurgents to leave the Philippines and abandon all fature operations against the Spanish Government. Aguinaldo banked the money in Hong Kong, but very soon there was a lively row among the insurgents over its distribution, Aguinaldo took the ground that he was to be the administrator of the fund and he treated the money as a personal deposit. There were threats of a suit, but the matter was finally compromised by this deposit of \$200,000, with power of attorney to deliver the coin in one year to Agoncillo and Belarmino.

CABLE FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The Hooker to Take Out 250 Miles of Wire Intended to Connect the Larger Islands.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Gen. A. W. Greely. Chief of the Signal Service of the Army, went to New York to superintend the stowing away of the 250 miles of cable to be carried to Mantla by the cable ship Hooker. The cable is intended to connect the important islands of the

tended to connect the important islands of the Philippine group, and to preserve it until Manila is reached it has to be carefully stowed away in tanks and kept under water the entire length of the journey.

The Hooker was the steamship Panama, captured from the Spaniards during the late hostilities. She has been fitted up as a cable and recair ship. In fitting in the two large tanks designed to carry the cable her structure was weakened. The repairs made necessary have delayed her sailing until the last of the month, the original intention of the auhorities being to have her, sail during the early part of April.

13TH INFANTRY OFF FOR MANILA First Battalion Left Governors Island Yes-

terday for San Francisco. The First Battalion of the Thirteenth Infantry, which distinguished itself in battle at Santiago, left Governors Island yesterday for San Francisco, whence it will sail to Manila on a lovernment transport. The battalion consists of Companies B, D, F and I, and is in command

of Companies B, D, F and I, and is in command of Capt. Buck of Company I. The other companies are in command of Capt. Saffold, Lieut. Gose and Lieut. Kerwin.

The soldiers assembled on the parade ground at noon, marched to the pier and boarded the large Starin, which took them to the station of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad at Weehawken. The Second and Third battalions of the regiment, which were stationed at Forts Niagara and Porter, started for San Francisco last night.

DELAYS CHICAGO'S POST OFFICE.

The Long Strike Among the Granite Cut ters of Mount Waldo in Maine. FRANKFORT, Me., April 20.-In the city of Chicago more than a million of people are waiting and wondering when the new \$5,000,000 United States Post Office and Court House building is going to be erected. In and around this village are nearly 1,000 skilled stonecuttlers and blacksmiths who are waiting for the National Granite Cut-

ters' Association to call off a strike which was ordered a year ago. When the strike is settled 2,000 men will go to work on the quarries of Mount Waldo, a dozen sailing vessels will find steady employment carrying hammered stone to New York, from which point it will be sent West by rail, and the citizens of Chicago can look forward to an early completion of their new Post Office.

The trouble began's year ago, as soon as the contract was awarded to John Pierce of New York, who is one of the owners of Mount Waldo. The company had never obtained a \$3,000,000 contract before and made great preparations for busy times. A new tramway, costing \$25,-000, was laid from tide water to the quarry a was put up, stables for holding the 300 horses of the stonecutters who come from adjoining towns were erected, a great engine and numr were set up to force water up 500 feet, and two tram derricks, capable of lifting thirty tons, were purchased and placed on tracks which

ted the quarry with the stone sheds When the company had laid out about \$200. 000 in buildings, machinery and quarrying ooo in buildings, machinery and quarrying rough stone and had given a \$50,000 bond to complete the work in three years, the stone-cutters were asked to go to work.

Though the association had signed a scale of prices for five years in December, 1897, the work men—abetted, it is said, by owners of a quarry who wanted to get the work from Maine—refused to work at regular association rates. They demanded \$5.60 for eight hours, work and would take nothing less. The com-

workmen—abetted, it is said, by owners of a quarry who wanted to get the work from Maine—refused to work at regular association rates. They demanded \$5.50 for eight hours' work and would take nothing less. The company argued that it was in a haste to finish the work and needed men who would work ten hours a day, but without making any impression unon the association. After six months' delay an offer of \$3.50 a day for nine hours' work was made and refused. In spite of every effort for a settlement no stoneouting has been done on Mount Waido for a year. There are 400 or 500 stonecutters who own houses and farms within a radius of six miles of the quarry, all of whom are anxious to go to work at any price, but they do not dare to accept the company's terms for fear of the association. Late last fall it was reported that the Pierce brothers, who own the quarry, had been sending to Italy and Sectiand for cutters, all of whom had come over and taken out paper certifying their intentions to become American citizens, thus exempting the company from liability under the law which prohibits the importation of laborers under contract. A week ago three Italian families arrived and took possession of the three large boarding houses. Others are expected in a few days.

It is probable that when the snow has gone the sides of Mount Waido will ring with the hammers of men from Carrara, Dumfries and Dalbeattle. As soon as enough non-union men can be employed to start up the work the resident stonecutters will cut loose from the association and fill the sheds.

CHICAGO BUSINESS MAN DIES HERE Charles Shepperd Roe Succumbs to Apoplexy While on His Way to Europe.

Charles Shepperd Roe of Chicago engaged oom from Mrs. Taylor of 204 West Fortieth street yesterday morning. He told her that he was on his way to Europe, but intended to re main in the city for a week, in order to commain in the city for a week, in order to complete some business transactions, and wanted a room in a quiet, house, as he hated the noise and bustle of a hotel. He went immediately to his room, saying that he was tired. Atticiciock in the evening Mrs. Taylor sent one of the servants to Roe's room to see if he wanted anything. The servant found Roe dead in bed, partly undressed. A doctor who was called said that Roe had died of anoplexy.

Among the dead man's effects were papers showing that he was President of the Railway Supply Foundry Company of Centre avenue and West Fitzenth street, Chicago. The company manufactures patent ventilators, smokestacks and other railway specialties. Roe was well dressed and had a valuable gold watch and other jewelry.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Charles Sheppard Roe was born in Westport,Ont.47 years ago. When a young man he went to New York city, where he studied law with his uncle, Alfred Roe, and practiced his profession for a number of years. He came to Chicago twelve years ago, and soon afterward started the Railway Supply Foundry Company, of which he became President. He was unmarried. plete some business transactions, and wanted

Bridegroom, 78; Bride, 19.

LAPORTE, Ind., April 20 -A despatch says Thomas M. Nealton, aged 78, and Miss Emma Warnick, aged 10, were married in Starke county to-day. Miss Warnick's home is in New York city, and a matrimonial advertisement brought about the marriage. Neatton is weatthy, and his girl-bride has been named as his only hour.

GUARDING AGAINST THE CARLISTS. Spanish Government Fears an Attempt to Land Arms and Ammunition.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUN. Madrid, April 20.—The Government, fearing that the Carlists will attempt to land arms and ammunition in Spain, has sent the cruiser Conde de Venadito and a gunboat to patrol the coasts of the Basque Provinces, and troops to guard the coasts of Malaga and Granada.

Underground Electric Railway for London. Special Cuble Despatch to THE SUN.

London, April 20.-A company has been formed which is seeking the right to join Baker street and Waterloo road by means of an underground electric railwas. The distance is four miles, and the estimated cost of the work

DREYFUS DID NOT CONFESS.

CAPT. LEBRUN-RENAUD'S EVIDENCE AS TO WHAT HE BAID.

f Am Innocent, and in Three Years My Innocence Will Be Acknowledged"-Col. Picquart Demands an Inquiry Into the Machinations Against Bim by Gonse, Du Paty de Clam, and Others.

Special Cable Despatches to Tax Bus. Paris, April 20.-The Figure continues its ublication of the testimony before the Court of Cassation in the Dreyfus revision proceedings. Capt. Lebrun-Renaud, to whom Dreyfus is alleged to have confessed, deposed that the prisoner said to him: "I am innocent, and in three years my innocence will be acknowledged. The Minister of War knows it, and Du Paty de Ciam came to my cell a few days ago to tell me that the Minister knows it, and that the Minister was aware that if I gave documents to Germany they were not important and were given in order to obtain more important ones from the other side."

Attel, who was present at the time and was where Drevius awaited his degradation, also said that there was no reason why Dreyfus should have been a traitor. He had plenty of fortune in his promising future. Shortly before ? o'clock on the day of his degradation. Dreyfus asked Attel to tell the Adjutant to hurry through the painful ceremony.

"When four artillery men came to parade

nim." Lebrun-Renaud says, "I left the office. and was immediately surrounded by officers including Guerin and Philippe, to whom I told Dreyfus's remarks. I also repeated the words of Dreyfus in the mess while at breakfast to Grenier Duffos and others. The Temps published a statement that Dreyfus had admitted his guilt to me, and Gen. Mercier sent Gen. Gonse to bring me to him. I told Gonse what Dreyfus had said, and subsequently repeated it to Gen. Mercier, who sent me to the Elyece. "Premier Dupuy and President Casimir-Périer were present. The President asked me if I had had relations with reporters. I replied that I had not directly, but that perhaps some reporters were present among the officers and heard my remarks. At 11 o'clock Gen. Mercier came to the Elysée and he and M. Dupuy jointly in my presence drafted a note to the Havas agency affirming that I had not communicated with the newspapers. I returned home, where I found an order to go to Col. Risbourg, who blamed me for telling reporters, commanding me to keep absolute noerning the Dreyfus affair and saying that if asked about it I was to say I knew

In October, 1898, Gen. Gonse requested me to make a written statement, and I made one In July, 1898, M. Cavaignae had demanded Dreyfus's words. I communicated the text of the note written on the day of Dreyfus's degradation in my notebook. M. Cavaignae copied it in extenso, returning the notebook to me. I destroyed the detached page, having previously, at the end of the year, destroyed the notebook."

Capt. Lebrun-Renaud admitted that he had not drafted a report of the execution of Dreyfus's sentence, merely writing that the execution began at such an hour and ended at such an hour, adding in the observation column that nothing noteworthy occurred. The witness did not remember saying on the night of the execution in a public room that Dreyfus had not confessed. Col. Risbourg testified that he received Le-

brun-Renaud angrily. The latter began speaking a rigmarole when Risbourg ordered him to be precise. Lebrun-Renaud then fre ported what Dreyfus had said, as mentioned in the foregoing. Risbourg administered to bim alsevere reprimend. Guérin confirmed Lebran-Renaud's telling

the officers immediately of Dreyfus's statement prior to his going into the prison van After Dreyfus's degradation Guerin heard Dreyfus say: "In three years I shall receive justice." Throughout the ceremony of degra-Authoine confirmed hearing Attal declare

that Dreyfus gave out documents to Germany. Mitry expressed his disgust at Dreyfus's conduct during the degradation ceremony. apparently based upon his seeing Dreyfus recovering his step with the Brigadier who was parading him.
Druet testified that he heard Dreyfus say:

"I am a martyr." Druet considers that Drey-fus behaved cynically, like a guilty man. ing to report to the Military Governor. Dreyfus avowed that he did not know Lebrun-Renaud then. Meeting Lebrun-Renaud at the Zola trial Peyrolle asked him: "Why didn't you tell the President that Drevfus had confessed?" To this he replied: "When in the ante-chamber awaiting an audience I heard a person remark: That confounded gendarme is breaking professional secrets with his reports of avowals.' This unhinged

me and I was afraid to repeat Drevfus's avowals to the President.' Wunenburger deposed that Attel had re-

ported that Dreyfus had confessed. moned Capt. Freystaetter to testify in the Dray. fus revision proceedings, but it is reliably stated that he will be called upon to give his evidence. The court will also call M. Lepine, ex-Governor of Algeria, who was present in the capacity of Prefect of Police of Paris during the Dreyfus trial until the Judges withdrey to confer on their verdict. Everything that transpired until the Judges withdraw indicated that the accused would undoubtedly be ac quitted, as was explained in yesterday's de spatches to THE SUN.

Capt. Freystaetter was married at Versaille. o-day. It was remarked that a great number of officers in uniform attended the wedding Gen. Deloye was one of the witnesses for th bride Mile Lessaragne. The latter is credited with encouraging Capt. Freystaetter to declare the truth, saying that she would rather be rich in honor than high in military rank. This is because when Capt. Freystaetter unburdened hi views to MM. Lockroy and de Freycinet, respectively Ministers of Marine and War, he wa told that his action was not likely to advance his promotion. The honeymoon will probable be used as a pretext for not citing Capt. Freytaetter to appear before the court imme diately.

Paris, April 21.-The Figure this morning publishes a four-page supplement entirely dealing with the Dreyfus affair. It reproduces the testimony of sixteen wit-Forzinetti described the precautions taken in imprisoning Dreyfus in the atripped and searched. When Drevfus ar rived he was greatly excited. He told Forzinetti the details of the tion scene, when Du Paty de Clam shouted at him, "You tremble. Be careful; this is serious." Dreyfus replied that his fingers were cold. He had scarcely resumed writing when Du Paty de Clam cried: "I arrest you." Dreyfus asked what for, and Du Paty de Clam replied: "As a traitor." When Gen. Saussier heard that Dreyfus was

arrested he told the witness that it was disgraceful, as only suspicions existed. He did not think that he should have been arrested. Forzinetti relates the particulars of the efforts made by Du Paty de Clam to secure half a confession from Dreylus, who was subjected to terrible persecution. Forzinetti declares that Capt. Lebrun-Renaud told him distinctly that Dreyfus had never avowed his

PICQUART MAKES FORMAL CHARGES Demands an Investigation of the War Office Conspiracy Against Him.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUE. Panis, April 20.-Col. Plequart, upon the adice of his counsel, has addressed a letter to the Minister of War demanding an inquiry into Du Paty de Clam and certain officials of the

The demand has created a sensation in military and political circles.

Married to the Earl of Crewe in Westinster Abbey-Prince of Wales Present. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR.

LONDON, April 20.-The principal wedding of

the London season took place to-day in West-minster Abbey, when Lady Margaret, familiarly called "Peggy." Primrose, second daughter of the Earl of Rosebery, was married to the Earl of Crewe, a sporting and political friend of the bride's father. The bridesmaids included Lord Crewe's daughters, Sibyl and Primrose: Evelina, only daughter of the late Ferdinand de Rothschild; Muriel, daughter of Mr. Henry White, First Secretary of the United States Embassy, and Miss Louise Hirsch. The Earl of Chesterfield was best man. Dr. H. M. Butler, master of Trinity College, Cambridge, officiated, and Sir Frederick Bridge presided at the organ with the full choir of Westminster Abbey. Lord Rosebery per-mitted pictures of the scene to be taken by the cinematograph from the west door of the Abbey for the Palace Theatre. The Prince of Wales was present, as he was at the wedding of the bride's mother, who was given away by the Earl of Beaconsfield. The ceremony, which took place at 1:30 P.

M., was the most important that has been performed in the Abbey since 1885, when Sir Edward Malet, then Ambassador to Germany. was married to Lady Ermyntrude, daugnter of the Duke of Bedford. Lord Rosebery rode in a carriage with the bride from his residence in Berkeley Square to the Abbey. The bride's trousseau was made wholly in Great Britain with the exception of the evening gowns, which were made in Paris.

The presents to the pride were very numerous. The Prince of Wales presented the works of Joaquin du Bellsy. The Prince of Wales also presented a caduceus with a card bearing the inscription, in the Princess of Wales's writ-"The very best wishes for my dear little Peggy's happiness."

The bridegroom gave the bride a diamond ring with a stone the size of a sixpence, two necklaces of pearls and diamonds and a yellow diamond primrose. There were presents from over seventy peers and peeresses and ala primrose of garnets and gold, and from Herbert Gladstone. The presents to the bridegroom included a set of large pearl studs from the bride. The Duke and Duchess of York, the Right Hon, A. J. Balfour and Lady Bandolph Churchill also gave presents to the

The bride's costume was of the conventional white satin trimmed with Alençon lace which was once the property of Marie Antoinette. Irish linen lingerie and twelve Paris hats. The honeymoon will be spent at Welbeck Abbey. Notts, the country seat of the Duke of Portland.

The whips of the London 'busmen were all tagged with wedding favors to-day, in recognition of Lord Rosebery's sporting popularity and the generosity of the late Ferdinand de Rothschild to all of the London drivers.

The present Earl of Crewe is the first to bear that title, it having been created for him on account of his services as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He is the son of the late poet Richard Monekton-Milnes, first Baron Houghton. His first wife, Slbyl Marcia, daughter, of Sir Frederick Graham, died in 1887. The Earl is 41 years old, while his bride is but 18.

RUSSIA NEEDS A BIG LOAN. Attempts to Raise It in Paris Have Failed

but Another Will Be Made. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUR. BERLIN. April 20.-The Cologne Gazette has received reports from Constantinople saying that it is asserted in financial circles there that the regular payment of the Russian war indemnity through the Ottoman Bank will form

a sufficient guarantee for an external Russian can of about 300,000,000 francs. Russia's financial condition is described as critical. Russia has needed a large loan for a long time, which can only be raised abroad. All efforts in this direction have been unsuccessful, notably in Paris, where they have repeatedly met with a pointblank refusal. The co-operation of the Ottoman Bank is being courted in order to facilitate success on the

will be tried. ARCHBISHOP KEANE TO RETURN. Pope Has Granted Him a Two Years' Leave

of Absence-Mgr. O'Connell Also to Return Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. Rome, April 20.—Archbishop Keane has asked for two years' leave of absence to return to the United States, and the Pope has granted his request. The question of Americanism being solved. Archbishop Keane's presence at the Vatican is no longer necessary.

It is stated that Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the

American College in Rome, will also return to the United States

Memorial to the Mohegan Victims. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS.

LONDON, April 20 .- A memorial service was held in the church at St. Keverne to-day in memory of the victims of the Atlantic Transline steamship Mohegan, which was wrecked on the Manacle rocks, near that place, on Oct. 14 last. A magnificent stained glass window the wift of the Atlantic Transport Company, was unveiled, and the villagers will contribute to the erection of a Cornish cross over the large grave where many of the victims are

Transatiantic Wireless Telegraphy Practicable?

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUN. LONDON, April 20 .- The Pall Mall Gazette pub ishes interviews with persons interested in Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy in which they express their belief that communication with the United States by means of the system is practicable. The question has not been taken up as yet, however, as all the time has been taken up with experiments. There is no intention of competing with land lines.

Bill Aimed at Illegal Commissions. Special Cable Despatch to THE BUX.

LONDON, April 20.-In the House of Lords to day Lord John Russell presented a bill on the subject of illegal commissions. The object of the measure, he said, was to check and make criminal the large number of inequitable and llegal secret payments which tend to shake confidence between man and man and to discourage honest enterprise. The bill was read for the first time.

No Change in the Censorship of London Plays.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUS. LONDON, April 20.—In the House of Com-mons to-day Home Secretary Ridley refused the request of Samuel Smith, Liberal member for Filintshire, based upon the depravity of certain plays, to transfer the licensing of plays from the Lord Chamberlain to the London

LONDON, April 20.-The steamer Urania of Helsingfors. Finland, arrived in the Tyne today with 106 emigrants on their way to New York. Their emigration is due to the oppres-sive measures of the Czar's Government. Newgate Prison to Be Torn Down. Special Cable Desnatch to THE SUR.

Emigrants from Finland Coming Here.

Special Cable Despatch to THE BUR.

No Fire Alarms in London Theatres. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, April 20.-The Daily Telegraph declares that not a single metropolitan theatre

The Real Estate Board of Brokers requiring the news facilities of a trustworthy morning publication, together with a corresponding clientage, have designated THE SUN their official News and advertising medium. There is printed each day a complete summary of Real Fatate transactions, together with a list of Real Estate Auction Sales to occur.—date.

LORD ROSEBERY'S DAUGRIER WEDS. CUBAN PLANTERS PLEASED.

TIME FOR PAYMENT OF MORTGAGES EXTENDED TWO YEARS.

Secretary Alger's Order Mollifles Those Who Have Been Bitter Toward the United States-Interest in the Competition for Control of Cuban Railways-A Thousand Spaniards Sail from Havana-Row with Gen. Gomez as They Were Leaving.

Special Cable Desputch to THE SUR.

HAVANA, April 20.-Much relief is felt among sugar planters in consequence of a despatch printed in the afternoon papers here under a Washington date, stating that Secretary of War Alger has decided to allow two years from May 1 for the payment of mortgages. Prominent Cubans who have been bitter against the United States for fear this relief would not be granted are much mollified, although they still have fears regarding the settlement of the question of interest payments. This is a matter of great importance to the sugar planters, who comprise the dominsting element among influential Cubana. The plan of Secretary of Justice Lanuza to

allow six years for mortgage settlements. which was sanctioned by Governor-General Brooke, met their favor fully. This plan was abrogated by Secretary Alger on his arrival here a few weeks ago, and much bitterness was engendered by his action. Suspicion o the good faith of the United States, already strong, was doubled, and the men favoring annexation were looked upon as traitors to Cuba with the result that many of them concealed there was originally the strongest sentiment in favor of the United States. Misconception of Secretary Alger's action changed everything in a moment and it was openly charged on the streets and in the clubs that he was working for a syndicate of capitalists which was trying to force the mortgaged plantations on the market. It was argued that the Spanlards who held mortgages wanted to sell them and go back to Spain and that if foreclosures were forced the American syndicate would buy the properties and the Cubans would be worse off than before, for they would have neither money nor land.

To-day's news has caused somewhat of a reaction. The delay in the payment of mort-gages for two years means that many planters can pay in that time, and there is a possibility of an extension of time if the necessity exists.

There is considerable interest in business circles over the fight between the two syndicates which are rivals in the attempt to purchase all the railroads in the island. These roads are the Havana United, the Havana and Western, Cardenas and Jucaro. Cienfuegos and Villa Clara and Sabanfila. Seflor Castaneda, who is now in New York, was thought to have formed a syndicate there to buy the stock of the companies at par. Señor Gaibis, director of the Spanish Bank, who has just returned from New York, said at a meeting of the bank directors to-day that Senor Castaneda had failed in his efforts to form a syndicate. Count Balbiani, representing Gordon of London and a number of American capitalists, says that he will buy the stock at a higher price than Castaneda agreed to pay. A meeting of the stockholders of the Cienfuegos and Villa Clara Company will take place on April 29. The deal involves \$25,000,000.

The steamer Alfonso XIII. sailed to-day with 1,000 Spaniards aboard. Many of them are business men who have sold their property in the island and are returning to reside in Spain.

he having gone to bid good-by to his daughter, who is returning to her home in San Domingo. As the tug passed the Alfonso XIII. some Spaniards aboard the latter vessel cheered him. Some Spaniar is who were or giving little cause for rejoicing; indeed, it is another tugboat stopped the cheering by shouting "Viva España," "Viva Weyler," and dis playing the Spanish flag. The Spaniards' boat approached Gomez's tug and some one touched his face with a Spanish flag. Some of Gomez's staff felt insulted and hurled epithets at the Spaniards. The boats were now alongside of each other and blows were exchanged Paris Bourse. Should the attempt to raise a by the Spaniards and Cubans, but nobody was loan in Paris again fall, the London market

Gen. Gomes was also involved in a row to day with Jacinto Hernandez, a Cuban officer. Hernandez, under a pseudonym, wrote a letter which appeared in La Lucha to-day, in which he called Gen. Gomez a despot. The latter, on reading the letter, remarked that its author was a coward. This was repeated to Hernandez, who has sent another letter to the newspaper, which will publish it to-morrow. stating that he accepts responsibility for his and discloses alleged incidents in Gomez's private life.

There was a riot to-day among the striking employees of the Gener cigar factory. The police dispersed the rioters.

The police have discovered a big scheme of swindlers to faisify deeds to the value of \$300,-

. By order of Gen. Ernst three copies will be made of the lists of the Cuban army. One of these will be used in paying the troops, another will be forwarded to Washington and the third will be placed in the Cuban archives. At a conference to-day between Gene Brooke, Wilson and Lee concerning the or ganization of a rural guard, it was decided to employ as many Cubans as possible for thin

The transport Meade has arrived here. Salvador Cisneros of Santa Lucia, ex-President of the Cuban republic, in a letter pub lished in La Lucha to-day, declares that the genuine Cuban programme is "independence



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or death." Such, he says, were the words of the Cubans during their fight against Spain. and if independence is not obtained good Cubans ought to stand by their oath.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Pursuant to the determination of the Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday last, Secretary Alger to-day telegraphed to Gen. Brooke, military commander of Cuba, to extend for two years from May 1 next the period within which mortgages now due may be paid.

SANTIAGO'S TAX PROBLEM.

Massmeeting Objects to the Reduction Ordered from Havana. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUF.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 20.-A massmeetng was held at the Cuban Club to-day to protest against the recent order from Havans abolishing all municipal assessments, business licenses and taxes on imports of food and fuel The order also reduces all taxes on real property in this city to a single municipal tax of per cent., and in other towns of the province to 6 per cent., abolishes the State and other municipal taxes and provides that only property producing rents shall be taxed.

summed up the effects of the order, saving: The Cuban Secretary of Finance, who wishes to benefit himself at the cost of Cuba, attempts to give a deathblow to the noble work Gen. Leonard Wood has effected in this province. Gen. Wood, for the first time in the history of the province, has devoted the revenues to the benefit of the municipalities and the people, thus making the province the most productive and most peaceful in the Island. He has given employment to thousands of men and has made Santiago a healthy and contented city, a thing that Spanish rule never succeeded in doing. Havana now sends an order that is as unjust as it is dangerous. In the province only eight or ten estates are working, and the only houses of consequence that are rented are those hired by the Government. The abolition of the tax on merchants and the loss of revenue from other 000. The land taxes will remain unpaid at present, and the income will only suffice to meet the cost of collecting the other revenues. The customs revenue of the island is about \$15,000,000, of which amount Santiago col-

lects the greater proportion. "If persisted in the action of the Havana authorities will make it necessary for the United States to resume the distribution of rations. We indorse Gen. Wood's theory of moderate expenditure for public work throughout the province as the surest way to promote peace and prosperity, and as the best preparation for American occupancy should Cubs de-

TRAVEL ON PASS OR VISKERS. Scandinavian Outburst Against the North

The North Dakota Legislature has just passed an anti-railroad pass bill, to the grief, anger and mortification of a majority of the members, especially the Scandinavians, who never theless bowed to popular sentiment. Yesterday Frederick S. Gibbs, National Republican Committeeman for New York State, received a copy of a retaliatory measure known as Torke Torkelson's Railroad Pass bill. Here it is: Sexshun 1. Dar ban hereby kreated a bord

kalled a bord of relrod passes. Sexshun 2. De bord skal konsist on five mambers, en hae skal hold haes offices yust so long es hae kan do de bisness, if hae don't di. Sexshun 3, Efry mamber skall ho tusen dollar salary efry yar, vich skall be paid by relrod kompany en kash, gude panger efry veek. Sexshun 4. Efry Poplest faller ho got office a sen State of Nort Dakota skall ho relvod pass en efry Poplest mamber on legislatoor skall ho

Sexshun 5. Ven fallar loose pass, has skall rade yust de sam, prowided hae kan prov hae ban gude Poplest; an provide furder, ef hae got two jeers' viskers et skall be primy fashy exklusive evdens det hae ban Poplest and gude

exklusive evdens det hae ban Poplest and gude stand cop.

Sasshun 6. Ef refrod refcos to let faller rade on pass or viskers, hae skall go en yall bay Besmark et hard inbor fortra yar, en da refrod skall be kombeate.

Sexshun 7. De bord skall isoo pass right avay, en de virst yob of de State Prenter skall ba to prant de pass. Provide, det de State Prenter may hire all de halp hae vants so hae kan do de bisness gylek.

Sexshun 8. Des ack shall tack effeck yust so soon es et pass one house, en skall not be subject to wete bay de govner.

Sexshun 9. Des ack shall be approve bay de member entroleos de bill.

Sexshun 10. Des law skall be en effeck yust so long es de Poplest got mayority een legislateor; eny tayme ven liapublikan get mayority de law ban repeal right avay.

Vareas, En offul submergencies exist vareby planty Poplest faller have to putet coop gude panger to kom bay kapitol on reirod; now, darefore, des ack skall tack effeck from and sense de last elezshun en Nowember, en efry faller's money skall bay paid back right avay qu'ek on demand bay de reirod kompany or go to yall.

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PIANOLA RECITAL

TO-DAY, APRIL 21, AT 3 P. M. ADMISSION COMPLIMENTARY TO ALL

T the informal Recital to-morrow a re A T the informal Recital to-morrow a re-quest program may be chosen from the following selections or others not con tained herein.

Eolian Grand, Eolian Orchestrelle and Moriz Rosenthal, one of the greatest virtuosi of this generation, in speaking of the Planola, says: "It seems to me greatest in orilliant showpieces."

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BEETHOVEN
Berenade Op. 25
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Serphony No. 1
GOLDMARK
Sauntals Overture
CHOPIN
Grand Valse Op. 42
GOUNOD
Introduction to Faust
LISZT
Polonaise No. 2
GUIL MANT
Marche Religieuse
Op. 15

MENDELISSOHN
MENDELISSOHN
MENDELISSOHN
MOZART
Figary's
HOCART
Figary's
HOCART
FIGARY'S
HOCART
HOCART
FORDALL
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THE MEYER-SNIFFEN CO. L'C. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS.

Held for Setting His Store Afire. Max Marcus, who kept a stationery store at 304 West 145th street, was held in the Harlem

Police Court yesterday on a charge of attempted above received warning. The tenants on the floors above received warning in time to make their escape. Two tenants who were leaving the building saw a man dash out of the store and start east on a run. After the fire had been extinguished Marcus was arrested. He was recognized by one of the tenants as the man who had run away when the fire started.

Hoboken Trolley Line Strike Fails. The strike instituted by the motormen and onductors on the Jersey City. Hoboken and Rutherford Railway, which tied up the road between Rutherford and Hoboken on Wednes-day, was practically ended yesterday. All the strikers who refused to return to work to paid off at the company's office in Hoboket

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